

## So Far There Is Nothing to Indicate That Gen. Shafter Contemplates Throwing the Fight

### MILES THERE

HE ARRIVED AT SANTIAGO YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

ASSAULT NOT TO BE DELAYED

IT IS PROCEEDED WITH VIGOROUSLY AND AT ONCE.

SPANIARDS CANNOT ESCAPE

GENERAL SHAFER HAS THE CITY THOROUGHLY INVESTED.

Better Work Expected From Commodore Schley's Warships To-day—Cable Communication Between Washington and Santiago in Splendid Order.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, arrived at Santiago bay shortly after noon to-day. Upon the arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Yale, on which General Miles was a passenger, communication was opened with Admiral Sampson and the two commanders were soon in conference.

During the early afternoon, General Miles landed at Playa del Este and communicated with General Shafter, commanding the American forces before Santiago, by telephone. What the nature and result of the two consultations were is not disclosed at the war department, but General Miles doubtless was placed in possession of all salient points of the situation from the view point of both the army and the navy.

It is understood to have been General Miles' purpose to proceed immediately to General Shafter's headquarters at Siboney and, after discussing with Shafter the latter's plan of campaign, to make a personal examination of the American position. It is not to be understood that General Miles is to supersede General Shafter in command of the United States forces before Santiago. General Shafter is operating there under written instructions from the secretary of war, approved by the president, and, as long as he is able physically to direct the troops, he will retain his command.

A prominent official of the war department said late to-night that neither the administration nor General Miles had any desire to detract an iota from the credit of General Shafter for the plans by which he hopes to achieve a victory at Santiago.

The notably fast run made by the cruiser Yale from Charleston to Santiago is particularly pleasing to the naval officials. She left Charleston Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, making the run in a trifle less than two days and a half. She had on board the Sixth Massachusetts, one of the regiments of General Garretson's brigade.

The Columbia, which left Charleston practically simultaneously with the Yale, carried one battalion of the Sixth Illinois, also a part of Garretson's brigade. So far as can be learned at this writing the Columbia has not arrived off Santiago.

Up to midnight no news from either the army or navy at Santiago had reached the department so far as the public was informed. Though the possibility of interrupted cable communication was suggested as an explanation for the lack of advice, it was announced at midnight that nothing had been filed at Playa del Este for the officials here.

Both Secretaries Long and Alger were at the White House during the evening but returned to their residences early and gave no outward sign of anxiety or expectation of startling news. The arrival of General Miles and the conference between him and the commanding officers of the army and navy is taken by some to indicate that if fighting occurred to-day it was not of a serious character, for with a heavy engagement progressing it was hardly possible that Admiral Sampson or General Shafter would find time for conference.

It is thought that possibly the arrival of General Miles caused a suspension of active operations, in order that the entire situation might be discussed. But this view of the situation is speculation and without definite advice no one can say exactly what the day has brought forth at Santiago. Officials contend that a delay of a day or two can only result in bettering the position of the American forces, give opportunity for the reinforcements to go to the front and allow the newly arrived artillery to be placed in advantageous location. It is believed that if the conflict was not resumed to-day, a final attack is not far distant.

Tests made recently of the naval ordnance gave very unsatisfactory results when it was attempted to project shells over the high hills from the open sea into Santiago city. Possibly better results may be attained to-morrow if the attack is resumed then, but there is more likelihood that the main reliance will be on such of the lighter draught vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet as may succeed in getting closer to the shore and in a better position than the heavy battleships.

The officials here are satisfied that what appears to be delay on the part of General Shafter was really caused by his efforts to carry out strictly the president's injunction to prevent the Spanish army from escaping from Santiago. He might have attacked the town several days ago, with the result that if the Spaniards were overcome they would have retreated without obstruction to the northwest, beyond the reach of our soldiers to follow. His dispatch, written late last night, indicates

clearly that he has been trying to complete his line of investment so as to prevent such an escape, and as he appears to feel satisfied that he has accomplished this the final assault will not be delayed much longer. General Shafter is disposed to save every life possible in the war, probably having in mind the particularly large proportion of killed, wounded and missing, compared to the total strength of his army, in the battle of Caney, which the official figures, promulgated to-day, show was exceptional in modern warfare. It is to save our troops that he desires to make a free use of artillery before the assault proper begins, and also to secure the co-operation of the navy in the attack.

The little artillery duel of yesterday appears to have been more serious in its results than was at first suspected by General Shafter himself, for during the afternoon he was obliged to report as one result the death of Captain Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry, one of the most gallant and popular officers of the regular establishment. Captain Rowell was born in New York and appointed to the military academy in 1870. He became a second lieutenant in 1874, a first lieutenant in 1881, and was placed in command of the company which he led to his death in 1886. His death caused deep grief among the officers of the department, who respected him for his soldierly qualities, as manifested in his hard service in the West.

The cable communication between Washington and General Shafter's headquarters has now been gotten into excellent condition, so that it has been possible to receive at the department a message within twenty minutes after it had been dispatched by General Shafter. Colonel Allen, who is in charge at General Shafter's end of the line, has reported to the department that he is now engaged in laying a cable from Guantanamo to Playa del Este, which will still further reduce the time required for the exchange of communications.

The appearance at the navy department this morning at an early hour of Ensign Palmer, one of the officers of the St. Louis, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, led the officials to believe that he had brought with him the reports of the American naval commanders upon the battle which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It turned out, however, that the St. Louis had started from Siboney before the official reports on that engagement had been prepared.

Ex-Secretary Herbert had quite a conference with Secretary Long this afternoon upon the subject of fireproof wood for naval construction. He brought with him a formidable array of facts gathered from the newspaper reports of the naval battle to show that fire was the element that worked the greatest destruction among the vessels of the Spanish squadron and that wherever American vessels had been hit, even in the case of the tiny torpedo boat, they had escaped such fires, because all of their woodwork was fireproof. So impressed was Secretary Long with the statement that he has concluded to reconvene a special board which was appointed some time ago to deal with this matter, and which had recommended that the use of the prepared wood be curtailed in some measure in American warship building.

War officials said that a serious irregularity occurred at the time the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet hauled down their colors and surrendered. Inquiries have brought out the fact that the breech blocks of the guns were thrown overboard, thus disabling the guns and making them practically worthless, and the valves by which the ships were flooded opened after the surrender, when, under the rules of warfare, the enemy had ceased fighting and had asked for quarter. It is said that further destruction of the ships, such as a time was both wanton and dishonorable, and that if the persons responsible for it are located they are likely to be held accountable.

The department has not yet received the report of the court of inquiry showing in detail the injuries to these ships and the possibilities of salvage. The press report of the board's findings, saying that only the Maria Teresa could be saved, excited much surprise, as it was confidently believed that the Colon also could be saved in whole or in part. The officials are still hopeful that the full report of the board will show that there is a chance of saving the Colon.

### MULES TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

Eight Hundred Will Be Taken With Next Expedition for Shafter's Use.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Arrangements are being made by the quartermaster general's office for the transportation of 800 mules from Charleston, S. C., on the ships scheduled to carry the troops of the First brigade of Major General Wilson's division, which is destined to go to Santiago. The wagon transportation to be sent will be provided from Chickamauga. The question of land transportation for the operations of the army in Santiago is regarded as of the foremost importance, as the dispatches from the front indicate that General Shafter has had considerable difficulty in transporting enough to keep the van of his army supplied with any great amount of rations and other necessities. It is believed that the wagons and mules which are to be carried with Wilson's brigade will answer all the immediate purposes of Shafter's army.

### SHELLS FOR HAVANA.

Ordnance Bureau Opens Bids for Projectiles to Be Used in Siege Guns.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Bids were opened in the ordnance bureau of the war department to-day for furnishing 74-inch shrapnel shot, 3,000 howitzers at 105 pounds in weight and 1,600 mortar shrapnel at 135 pounds in weight. Considerable importance is attached to the award of this contract for the reason that this ordnance is to be used for the big siege guns soon to be placed in position in the hills about Havana. The following are the principal bidders: Taunton Locomotive works, United States Projectile Company, of Brooklyn; Schuch & Co., of Philadelphia; Builders Iron foundry, of Providence; Falls River and Machinery Company, of Ohio, and Marine Machinery and Conveyor Company.

### CABINET HAS QUIT

SPANISH MINISTERS TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

MAY LEAD TO A PEACE POLICY

ALLEGED PEACE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, \$240,000,000 Indemnity and Retention of Philippines Until Paid—Peace Sentiment Growing.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Senor Sagasta went to the palace to-day and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse."

"It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted, but the result may be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The ministers are now in council, and Senor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the queen regent."

MADRID, July 11, 10 p. m.—It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First—The possession of Cuba and Porto Rico with a port in the Canaries.

Second—An indemnity of \$240,000,000 (about \$30,000,000).

Third—The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impossible.

The newspapers of this city openly discuss the imminence of the ministerial crisis, owing to the attitude of Senor Gama, the minister of public instruction. The official Correspondencia confirms the report of the cabinet crisis.

The Imparcial says of Sunday's cabinet meeting:

"We think importance should be attached to the fact that Spain will reap great advantages in negotiations for peace before Santiago and Manila, and perhaps, even Porto Rico, are captured, as should the Americans occupy those places, their terms of the situation at Santiago."

The Imparcial adds:

"It is most probable that the government will telegraph General Blanco to this effect, urging him to direct the operation of the army toward this solution. On General Blanco's reply depends whether the government commences negotiations immediately, without awaiting the outcome of the situation at Santiago."

The Liberal publishes an interview with a minister who is quoted as saying that a cabinet crisis might occur to-day, to-morrow or next week, but in any case it will not be long delayed.

The minister is said to have added that the crisis would be the occasion for the whole ministry resigning in a body.

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MADRID, Sunday, July 11, VIA HENDAZTE, FRANCE, July 11.—In spite of the fact that public opinion is divided, it is inclining rapidly in favor of peace, the people becoming more convinced every day of the impossibility of withstanding the power of the United States. The peace party in the cabinet is urging immediate negotiations looking to peace, and Senor Gama, the minister of public instruction, threatens to resign if the war party outweighs his influence.

The war party, however, urges a continuance of the struggle. "To convince America that it is difficult to obtain a prompt triumph for her army, and thus secure for Spain better terms." There is a split in the cabinet which will probably result in its resignation and the formation of an intermediary government, because Senor Silveira and the Conservatives are unwilling to incur the responsibility of the peace negotiations, for the best obtainable terms are certain to be trying to Spanish pride, which will demand a scapegoat.

The increasing unpopularity of Senor Sagasta's government, which is supported by the throne regardless of public opinion, may damage the dynasty. The situation is most trying to the queen regent, who is suffering more keenly than her subjects, swayed as she is by outside counsel and by the divided opinions of the cabinet and nation.

Her majesty must soon decide upon some course of action, and will probably form a government with a strong military element and including the most popular politicians. She began consulting on this subject to-day, and had a long conference with Senor Romero y Robledo.

The Times, commenting editorially on the "Gloomy Outlook for Spain," says:

"Unless the new cabinet is quickly formed, the delay may easily issue in confusion or even disorder, which would indefinitely complicate the whole problem."

The Times thinks the government at Washington unwise to insist upon the unconditional surrender of Santiago. It says:

"Besides risking an unnecessary loss of life without appreciably furthering the conquest of Cuba, the United States may soon find themselves in a position of serious moral responsibility for the starving population."

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"The queen regent is willing to open peace negotiations with the United States without any mediation of the powers, provided the conditions are not too severe. Her maximum concession at present is a declaration of the independence of Cuba."

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

### GENERAL SHAFER'S FORCE.

He Has About 25,000 Fighting Men With Which to Take Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Deserters from Shafter's available force to-day, after counting all reinforcements, and deducting the dead, sick and wounded, is 22,850 fighting men, according to military estimates. This is based on an estimate of 15,000 men in General Shafter's original expedition and about 10,000 in various expeditions which have gone since then, making in all 25,000 men. Against this, however, must be deducted the casualties in the fighting thus far, and also the men confined to the hospital by sickness. The deduction is roughly estimated at 3,000, leaving about 23,000 men available to-day as the fighting force of the American army.

The reinforcements have gone forward from time to time, and it has been rather difficult to keep track of them, but they are summed up as follows:

General Duffield's brigade, about 2,500; recruits from regular army, 500; First Illinois, 500; First District of Columbia, 500; six light batteries United States artillery, 700; General Garretson's brigade, Eighth Ohio, 1,300; Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, 2,000.

Another force of 2,500 men, comprising General Erbert's brigade, is ready to start, and with this force General Shafter's fighting strength will be swelled to about 25,000 men by the middle of this week.

### MANY SPANISH DESERTERS.

Fully 5,000 Men Who Were Depended Upon to Help Hold Santiago Are Missing.

AT GENERAL SHAFER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 10.—Deserters from the Spanish ranks this morning included a non-commissioned officer. He said the situation in Santiago was bad, but by no means hopeless, from the Spanish point of view. He said troops had food enough for the present needs, were in good health and would make a good fight when they were called upon. He said the men were given 34 pesos on Saturday, and as it was the first money they had received in many months they were feeling very cheerful. The water supply for the Spanish troops is getting quite bad and the amount of it is somewhat limited, although up to this time there has been no serious distress. Deserter accounts from the ranks of the Spanish volunteers continue and it is now said that fully 5,000 men have agreed to fight for Spain are out of the city. A party of 500 cavalry left the city Sunday morning, marching in the direction of Holguen. The Spanish infantry have removed all light articles from the trenches to facilitate their movements in case the abandonment of the city is determined upon.

### RED CROSS NURSES FOR CUBA.

Thirty-nine Passed Through Tampa Yesterday—More Troops Going to Santiago.

TAMPA, FLA., July 11.—Thirty-nine Red Cross nurses passed through here to-night going direct to Port Tampa.

Another expedition will start for Santiago to-morrow. The Tampans with some of the heavy artillery from General Rogers' command will lead the force. She will also carry a number of Red Cross nurses and supplies. Sixteen heavy howitzers and eight large field pieces were loaded on her to-day. The other transports here preparing to go are the Nure, Wanderer, Cherokee and Iroquois.

The wounded who arrived on the Cherokee and who were left here are reported recovering rapidly.

News has been received here that the Spanish ship recently run ashore near Cayo Hueso by American scout boats is the Alfonso XII, but a large steamer belonging to the Lopez trans-Atlantic line.

The vessel was loaded with ammunition and provisions for the Spaniards, and, after attempting to make a landing on the southern coast of Cuba, stole around to the northern side and was attacked and forced ashore by the Wasp and other small vessels doing scout duty. The vessel and cargo cannot be saved.

### NO WORD FROM SAMPSON.

Cable Message Received From Schley but Not Given Out—Ensign Palmer's Package.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Long had received no dispatches from Admiral Sampson up to 9 o'clock to-night. The secretary was not anticipating any important information from the fleet.

A cable message was received at the navy department from Commodore Schley, but Secretary Long said it contained nothing of public importance, and would not be given out.

A very large package was brought to the navy department to-day by Ensign Palmer, from the St. Louis. It was supposed the package contained the report of Admiral Sampson of the recent naval engagement off Santiago, but it was a batch of letters written by the Spanish prisoners to be forwarded to their friends in Spain. The letters will have to be examined by the department to see that they contain no information regarding the operations of the war which should not be communicated to Spanish authorities.

### Wounded Homeward Bound.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 10, 7 p. m.—The Oliveite is here ready to sail for Hampton Roads with 500 sick and wounded on board, among them being General H. S. Hawkins, Major A. O. Brodie, Major J. M. Bell, Captains Thomas T. Knox, James H. McClintock and Morton J. Henry, and Lieutenants M. Nichols, J. R. Young, H. K. Devereaux and W. W. Fiscus.

### Rations for Negro Volunteers.

TOPEKA, July 11.—(Special.) Two carloads of rations were received by the colored troops to-day from the government quartermaster at Omaha. A supply of army tents is expected from the same place to-morrow. The colored volunteers also hope to get uniforms in a few days. They are convinced that they will be kept at Camp Leedy for several weeks yet.

### Public Receptions Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Owing to the incessant demands on his time incident to the war, the public receptions given by the president and Mrs. McKinley on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays have been indefinitely postponed.

### Norwegian Steamer Taken.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 11.—The Norwegian freight steamer Bratton was captured Sunday by the Brooklyn. She had on board a cargo of supplies for Santiago sent by merchants at Kingston and Port Antonio on speculation. She was tied up until the fleet entered Santiago.

### A NEW TRUCE

IS SANTIAGO READY TO SURRENDER AT LAST?

SPANISH SENT OUT A FLAG

OBJECT NOT KNOWN WHEN LAST DISPATCH WAS SENT.

TWO HOURS OF BOMBARDMENT

WARSHIPS TRY HARD TO DROP SHELLS INTO SANTIAGO.

Most of the Shells Fired Yesterday Dropped into the Bay, but One Struck a Church Which Was Filled With Powder and Caused a Great Explosion.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 11.—At half past 9 this morning, after several range-finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her eight-inch guns.

The signal corps officers stationed on top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots.

The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes.

The bombardment lasted for two hours, when General Shafter reported that shells were mostly falling in the bay and doing but little damage. The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city, which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

When the warships ceased firing, and before General Shafter began a land attack, a flag of truce was seen coming from the city. The object of this was not known to-day at noon.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the auxiliary cruiser Yale, with General Nelson A. Miles, and the United States protected cruiser Columbia arrived.

Rear Admiral Sampson visited General Miles immediately on his arrival and then the Yale went to Siboney, General Miles and his personal staff landing in a pouring rain.

MADRID, July 11, 10:30 p. m.—General Blanco has cabled the government as follows:

"The proposal for an unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba being rejected, hostilities were resumed at 4 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. I ordered Santiago to defend itself at all costs. The enemy commenced by a cannonade, setting fire to the wreck of the Alfonso XII, which henceforth it will be impossible to save."

"The Americans also appear to threaten Baturana bay. The cruiser Pennsylvania, which I had sent with 50,000 rations to force the blockade at Santiago, was pursued by the enemy and abandoned its cargo. This attempt to re-victual the town, therefore, has failed."

"The enemy opened the attack on San Juan and El Morro at 4:15 p. m. by a brisk fusillade and by guns. Our troops maintained their position and the enemy abandoned their advanced trenches and those on the hill of San Juan. The squadron simultaneously bombarded the town. The firing ceased at 7 o'clock. Our troops behaved admirably and our losses were slight."

Another Havana dispatch says: "The Americans abandoned their positions at Santiago. The Spaniards had one cavalry officer wounded."

Captain Annon, minister of marine, denies that Admiral Cervera had instructions to leave Santiago bay. The government left it to his discretion to make an exit, if he were unable to resist in the bay.

An official dispatch from Hilo, Philippine islands, says: "Seven chiefs and two thousand rebels have made submission to the military commander."

### FLEET'S SHELLS FELL SHORT

Commodore Schley Not Able to Drop Projectiles into Santiago Sunday Afternoon.

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AGUADORES, CUBA, July 10.—The Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas, under Commodore Schley, began a bombardment of the city of Santiago at 5:15 this afternoon, in obedience to a request from General Shafter, conveyed by a signal from the shore.

The warships lined up from east to west, a quarter of a mile from shore, and fired over the limestone cliffs that come down to the sea and hide the city, five miles distant.

### GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.



tant. The bombardment was continued for one hour. After thirty-five shots had been fired from the eight-inch guns, Commodore Schley became convinced that the Brooklyn's fire was falling short, and ordered a cessation, permitting the battleships to continue, with their larger guns having longer range. The shots were fired apparently with great deliberation and at intervals of two minutes. The signals from the shore announced that the shells fell 1,000 feet short and a little to the left of the Spanish position. At dusk the squadron ceased firing and Commodore Schley sent a launch to the shore to ask General Shafter if he desired firing continued during the night.

When the Associated Press reporter went aboard the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley said he was ignorant of the purpose of the bombardment. The Associated Press reporter read to him a message secured at Juraguá from a mounted courier saying the armistice was ended and hostilities had been resumed.

Commodore Schley said: "General Shafter signalled to me to begin the bombardment as soon as I could get into position. I doubted from the start whether I could hit the city. I had to guess at its location and be very careful not to injure our own army. If I bombard to-morrow, I shall have range marks on shore to guide me and I shall take the ships closer to the shore than to-day. The water off Aguadores is so smooth that our marksmanship was not affected by the swaying of the ship. In firing to-day, I gave the turrets the greatest possible elevation by listing the ships. But I knew I would fall short. The guns will carry more than five miles, but to tower shots over the cliff great elevation is required."

When the Dandy left Aguadores at 7 o'clock the warships were still in position. During the bombardment the Dandy lay a quarter of a mile behind the line of ships. When the bombardment began, a heavy rainstorm was in progress, with thunder and lightning, but artillery fire could be heard on shore, indicating that General Shafter had resumed hostilities immediately on the ending of the armistice.

Following the roar of Commodore Schley's guns could be heard the shrieking of the shells as they sped on their way to the doomed city. Then came a long echo from the hills back of Santiago and sometimes a peal of thunder prolonged the reverberations and gave the impression as if the city was bombarded from the sky, sea and land.

The situation must have been appalling to the Spaniards, and if General Shafter made the demonstration for the mere effect which it would have on the wavering enemy he probably attained his end.

According to a report, General Shafter said the acceptance of General Total's offer would leave the troops wearing their side arms, and the American commanders are said to have sent a long dispatch to President McKinley, making argument in favor of the acceptance of the Spanish commander's offer. General Shafter is said to have urged the importance of gaining immediate possession of Santiago harbor and city, so as to leave our fleet and army free to undertake other work.

It is rumored here that General Shafter strongly advised the acceptance of General Total's offer to surrender if allowed to leave with the troops wearing their side arms, and the American commanders are said to have sent a long dispatch to President McKinley, making argument in favor of the acceptance of the Spanish commander's offer. General Shafter is said to have urged the importance of gaining immediate possession of Santiago harbor and city, so as to leave our fleet and army free to undertake other work.

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Food and water are very scarce in Santiago. One biscuit was recently sold for \$5 in gold.

### AMERICANS FIGHTING WELL.

Were Much Refreshed by Their Rest and Are Ready for Business.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHAFER, Sunday, July 10, 8 p. m.—From 4 o'clock this afternoon until dark the American guns have again been pouring a deadly fire into the Spanish lines.

Our men are greatly refreshed by their three days' rest, and have been fighting with lionlike spirit. The knowledge of the arrival of reinforcements gives them new enthusiasm.

The artillery is in place and doing effective work. The fire from the Spaniards in the trenches is very weak.

The City of Santiago is almost in darkness to-night, and our men believe that the resistance of the Spaniards is about at an end. They expect a general assault to-morrow, should the city not have surrendered by daybreak.

The Americans are now much better fortified in the trenches.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The war department to-day made public three dispatches from General Shafter, received in the early hours of this morning and about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The following was received at 10:30 a. m.:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE.—The navy has promised after the bombardment begins to get in close to the harbor with some of their light draught boats. If the bombardment to-morrow (to-day) is not quickly conclusive, they will make the attempt. As soon as Henry's reinforcements arrive we will surround the town and can knock it to pieces with our light guns. Captain Goodrich, of the St. Louis, as-

### SUNDAY AFTERNOON'S LOSS.

Two Men Killed and Four Wounded at the Beginning of the Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The war department has posted the following dispatch from General Shafter:

"Playa Del Este, July 11. To Adjutant General